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(54) Circuit structure formed by insert molding of electric and/or optical transmission medium.

(57) The specification discloses a circuit structure, wherein the electric and/or optical transmission medium or media comprising at least one of an optical signal transmission medium (22), an electric signal transmission medium (1, 8, 21, 41), and an electric power transmission medium (23) are insert-molded in plastics which is a housing (7, 24) for electronic and electric devices and parts. The circuit structure serves both for conductive circuits and housing so that the electronic and electric devices and parts can be wired and mounted at high density.

FIG. 1a

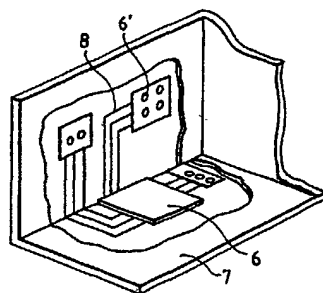
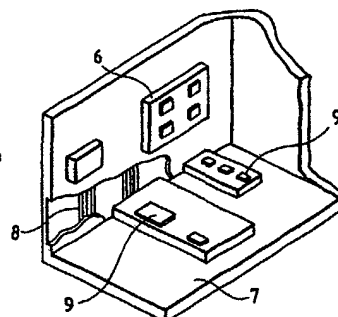


FIG. 1b



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CIRCUIT STRUCTURE FORMED BY INSERT MOLDING OF ELECTRIC AND/OR OPTICAL TRANSMISSION MEDIUM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a circuit structure formed by insert-molding of electric and/or optical transmission medium in the plastics. More particularly, it relates to a circuit structure wherein electronic devices can be wired and mounted at high density.

In the conventional electronic and electric devices, electric control signal transmission wiring and electric power transmission wiring are complicated. These are large obstacles to strong needs for reduction of assembling process steps, high level functions, and miniaturization. They have been problems that cannot be solved in the conventional technology.

On the other hand, there have been proposed and studied many disclosures about manufacturing methods of conductive circuit boards, including the two shot molding method, the photo-additive method and the subtraction method using plating, the printed circuit transfer method, the circuit printed film fusion mapping method, etc. However, these methods have much number of processing steps, and the disadvantage in heat resistance, and long-term reliability, being not developed in the practical use yet.

In Japanese Patent Laid-Open 58-180095, there is disclosed a structure and a method in which a print-circuit board and cables are buried in plastics, and the structure is a housing in which the usual structure having usual electronic devices and parts implemented is fixed by plastics. However, this structure is insufficient in miniaturization and reliability such as heat resistance and thermal shock resistance.

Summary of the Invention

In view of the foregoing, a general object of this invention is to eliminate the difficulties mentioned above and to provide a circuit structure, wherein a conductive circuit module having an electric and/or optical transmission medium molded to integrate in plastics and/or the transmission medium are insert-molded preferably in material of a housing for electronic and electric devices preferably to serve both as conductive circuit and housing so that the electronic and electric devices and parts can be wired and mounted at high density.

Other object of the invention will be obvious from the contents of the specification herein after disclosed.

In order to achieve the object mentioned above, the circuit structure according to the present invention is made up in a way that an electric and/or optical transmission medium and an electric power transmission medium are insert-molded to integrate in plastics. It also can be made up to serve as housing.

For the optical signal transmission medium is used a known optical fiber of glass or organic high molecular material.

For the electric signal transmission medium is used an electric wire or lead frame of thin metal plate. The lead frame of thin metal plate can be obtained in a way that a thin plate of copper system, iron system, aluminum system, or superconductor material of around 0.01 to 1.0 mm thick is processed to slitlike shape having predetermined line width and pitch so that it has a two-dimensional or three-dimensional structure. A signal current flowing in the electric signal transmission medium is usually 8 to 50 mA. The lead frame of thin metal plate thinner than 0.01 mm is undesirably difficult to form it without harmful deformation. For up to 50 mA of the current, the thickness of the lead frame of thin metal plate is sufficient to be 1 mm. Even if the thickness is made thicker than 1 mm, it will not generally provide a special advantage.

For the electric power transmission medium is used an electric power wire or lead frame of thick metal plate. The lead frame of thick metal plate can be obtained in a way that a thick plate of copper system or aluminum system material of around 0.5 to 3 mm thick is processed to a two-dimensional or three-dimensional structure having a rectangular, elliptic, or similar cross-section. A current flowing in the electric power transmission medium is usually 4 to 600 A. It is not preferable to make the lead frame of thick metal plate thinner than 0.5 mm as it is not sufficient to make the 4 A current flow. For up to 600 A of the current, the thickness of the lead frame of thick metal plate is sufficient to be 3 mm. Even if the thickness is made thicker than 3 mm, it will not generally provide a special advantage.

For the electric signal lead frame and the electric power lead frame, in general, the above-mentioned materials may be used. However it is not necessary to limit these materials thereto.

For the molding resin materials are used a high heat resistant thermosetting resin and an engineering plastics of thermoplastic resin and a super engineering plastics having very high heat resistance.

The molding method used is a new process to obtain the circuit structure uniting the conductive circuits, in a way that (1) a three-dimensional transmission medium or media having at least one or two different kinds of media are put in a mold, (2) parts of or whole transmission media are transfer-molded and shaped and fixed or insulation covered at a low pressure, and (3) the high heat resistant thermoplastic resin is made low in the viscosity and is injection-molded with the mold cavity.

While the thickness of the circuit structure according to the present invention has been generally 1 to 3 mm, it should be understood that it is not limited thereto.

The molding machine used is an integrated transfer and injection molding machine prepared for use with the present invention as shown in Fig. 4.

The thermosetting resin to be used in the transfer molding is generally an epoxy resin containing silica. It can be replaced by an alternative phenol resin, diallyl phthalate resin, or similar filler composite thermosetting resins.

The size of the silica filler is usually around 10 to 100 μm , and its content is 30 to 70 wt%. The silica can be alternatively replaced by glass fiber or similar inorganic filler.

The resin for injection molding may be dipped in a solder bath as needed for connection as circuit module. Therefore, as the resin for injection molding, there can be employed the thermoplastic resins having a high heat resistance and a higher heat deflection temperature than 200°C, such as polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), polyether sulfone (PES), polyetherimide (PEI), polysulfone (PSF), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyether etherketone (PEEK), polyamide (PA), polyoxymethylene (POM), acrylonitrilebutadiene styrene (ABS), and all-aromatic polyester. The PET, PA, POM, and ABS of the above-mentioned thermoplastic resins are engineering plastics, and the other resins are super engineering plastics.

If the shape of the transmission circuit structure is comparatively simple, it can be molded in any of the methods, such as usual casting method, transfer molding method, injection molding method, and reactive injection molding method.

The circuit structure according to the present invention has substantially only the electric and/or optical signal transmission medium and the electric power transmission medium insert-molded to integrate in plastics. Electronic component parts other than the transmission media having connection terminals as necessary are mounted on the circuit structure.

The optical fiber can transmit an optical signal and the signal wire and the lead frame of thin metal plate can transmit an electric signal, and they provide circuit function including transmission and/or reception of control and detecting optical or electric signal. The metal conductive circuit comprising the electric power wire and/or lead frame of thick metal plate provides a function of transmission of the electric power.

The two-dimensional or three-dimensional conductive circuit structure can be formed in a way that a combination of one kind and any two kinds of transmission media, or a group of the three kinds of the transmission media mentioned above are molded in plastics at the same time.

As described above, the conductive circuit module having the transmission media integrated together is a new module that can perform the whole operations, including control, detection, drive, of electronic and electric devices by way of transmission of the signals and electric power. In addition, a plurality of the conductive circuit modules can be connected with each other through the connection terminals or each of them can be connected to usual print circuit board or flexible print circuit board. These features provide a great advantage that the wiring design of the electronic and electric devices are made at large free degrees.

The circuit structure according to the present invention can be made to an electronic unit in a way that integrated circuit, light emitting diodes, capacitors, resistors, oscillators, fluorescent lights, and other similar electronic component parts are mounted therein. Mounting of the electronic component parts on the circuit structure can be made by fitting, pressure bonding, or soldering the connection terminals of the electronic component parts to the circuit structure. It should be noted that the circuit structure has connection terminals for the connection of the external component parts.

In the prior art, a degree of wiring design have been kept by individual wiring scheme. However, this involves its inherent complicated lead wire arrangement, increase of numbers of component parts and process steps, low assembling efficiency, and increase of space. The present invention can solve these problems.

That is, the present invention can solve the whole problems of the prior art at a time by improving the productivity, improving the space factor, and increasing the design freedom. This provides an outstanding advantage that electronic and electric devices can be miniaturized at high performances.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1a is a schematic perspective view illustrating the circuit structure in an embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig. 1b is a schematic perspective view illustrating the circuit structure of Fig. 1a with electronic component parts mounted therein;

Fig. 2a is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating the transfer molding process in an embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 2b is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating the injection molding process in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating the lead frame of thin metal plate for electric signal transmission in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating a molding machine which can integrate the transfer and injection moldings in forming the circuit structure according to the present invention;

15 Fig. 5 is a schematic perspective view illustrating the circuit structure of another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view illustrating a photosensor assembly in a prior art; and

Fig. 7 is a schematic perspective view illustrating a three-dimensional circuit structure for a photosensor in a further embodiment of the present invention.

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Description of the Preferred Embodiments

For the electric and/or optical transmission medium to transmit an optical signal is used an optical fiber made up of usual inorganic glass or organic high molecular material. For the transmission of an electric
25 signal is used a one, two, or three dimensional lead frame obtained by processing thin plate of metal such as copper system, iron system, aluminum system, or super conductor material, to slit-like shape, or electric wire. For transmission of electric power is used an electric power wire or metal conductive circuit having a rectangular, elliptic, or similar cross-section.

For mold resin is used a high heat resisting thermosetting resin such as an epoxy resin, polyimide resin, phenol resin, unsaturated polyester resin, diallyl phthalate resin, or the like. For thermoplastic resin is
30 used a high heat resisting polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyether sulfone (PES), polyetherimide (PEI), polysulfone (PSF), polyether etherketone (PEEK), all-aromatic polyester, liquid crystal polymer, or similar single material or its composite material with a inorganic filler, such as silica or glass fiber.

35 In turn, a molding method in detail is described below. The molding method used in this invention can be any of casting method, low pressure injection molding method, and transfer molding method, or a two shot molding method employing an integrated transfer and injection molding machine.

For the purpose of illustration only, the present invention will now be illustrated by the following embodiments. Of course, this invention shall not be limited to the following embodiments.

40 In describing the preferred embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawings, specific terminology will be resorted to for the sake of clarity. However, it is not intended to be limited to the specific terms so selected, and it is to be understood that each specific term includes all technical equivalents which operate in a similar manner to accomplish a similar purpose.

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Embodiment 1

In the accompanying drawings, Fig. 3 is a schematic representation of a three-dimensional metal lead frame for transmitting an electric signal. A three-dimensional lead frame 1 of thin metal plate, as shown in
50 Fig. 3, is held by a supporting portion 2 of lead frame. In the figure, the lead frame 1 of thin metal plate is hatched.

The lead frame 1, as shown in Fig. 2a, is put in a mold cavity portion 4 of a mold 3. Thermosetting resin 4' in Fig. 2b is transfer molded to form a module. Just after this, as shown in Fig. 2b, thermoplastic resin 5 is injection-molded to form a unitary conductive circuit structure shown in Fig. 1a with the slightly
55 opened parts of a parting plane 10 of the mold 3. Parts of the lead frame 1 is put at the parting plane 10 shown in Fig. 2a. Fig. 1b shows the circuit structure shown in Fig. 1a with electronic component parts mounted thereon. In Figs. 1a and 1b, the reference numeral 6 denotes a conductive circuit module, 6' a connection terminal for the connection of an external electronic component part, 7 a plastic housing, 8 a

conductive circuit, 9 an electronic component part like a integrated circuit, and 9' an electronic component part like capacitor.

As a molding machine shown in Fig. 4 is used an integrated transfer and injection molding machine formed for use in the present invention. In figure 4, the integrated transfer and injection molding machine comprises a transfer molding unit 11, an injection molding unit 12, a mold 13, a mold clamp unit 14, a tablet heating device 15, and a control display system 16.

The molding process is featured in that the electric and/or optical transmission medium put in the mold can be molded without any deformation since the melted resin can be transferred at a low pressure of 3 to 9 MPa in the transfer molding. An injection molding as a second stage is to be made for forming a two-dimensional or three-dimensional structure at a pressure of 0.8 to 50 times that of the transfer molding. This structure can mount different external component parts such as electronic component parts therein. It is featured in that the resin employed for the injection molding is able to resist a heat of at least 200 °C or higher for dipping the connection parts in a solder bath. The electronic component parts are mounted in a circuit structure in a way that they are connected to the transmission medium thereof by pressure bonding, dipping in a solder bath, fitting or the like.

Embodiment 2

As the electric and optical transmission media are used an optical fiber and lead frame of thin metal plate; as the power transmission circuit is used a metal conductor. These are put in the mold.

For the optical fiber is used a glass fiber; for the lead frame of thin metal plate is used a copper plate of 0.15 mm thick; and, for the power transmission metal conductor is used a copper plate of 1.2 mm thick.

In turn, using the integrated transfer and injection molding machine shown in Fig. 4, molding is made in a way similar to that of Embodiment 1 describe previously to obtain a unitary transmission circuit module as shown in Fig. 5.

In Fig. 5, the unitary transmission circuit module comprises a lead frame 21 of thin metal plate which is a transmission circuit for electric signals, an optical fiber 22 which is a transmission circuit for optical signals, a metal conductor 23 which is a transmission circuit for electric power, a plastic housing 24 of approximately 3 mm thick which is an injection-molded part, and a plastic supporter 25 which is a transfer-molded part.

The resins used are epoxy resin mixed with approximately 60 wt% of quartz powder of approximately 80 μm size for the transfer molding and polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) for the injection molding.

The unitary transmission circuit module provides a function of the transmission of the optical signals and electric signals as well as a function of the transmission of the electric power.

These electric and optical transmission functions have been heretofore provided by individual electric wire and optical fiber. The present invention can integrate those functions into one electric and optical transmission circuit module.

Embodiment 3

The present invention is further illustrated in detail by the following embodiment in comparison with a prior art product.

Fig. 6 shows a prior art photosensor assembly which can detect the paper feed of a printer for use in office automation. A photosensor 31 is mounted on a bracket 32 and is connected to a connector 33 through a wire bundle of usual electric wires. As this photosensor assembly uses the wire bundle, it is not efficiently assembled, resulting in decrease of productivity.

Fig. 7 shows a three-dimensional conductive circuit module which is molded according to the present invention. A conductive circuit 41 of metal lead frame is kept inserted or buried in a molded part. The conductive circuit 41 of metal lead frame serves as the usual wire bundle of the prior art. Electrical connection of a photosensor 43 is made by soldering or pressure bonding. The three-dimensional circuit module can function with connection of an electronic or electric circuit(s) by insertion of a connector 44.

The following describes how to form the three-dimensional conductive circuit module. In the transfer molding as the first stage, for the electric signal conductive circuit, a thin copper system plate of 0.1 mm thick is subjected to etching process to form slit-form conductor 41 in the usual way, and the conductor 41 is properly bent to form three-dimensional lead frame. The three-dimensional lead frame is put in a mold. Transfer molding is made with the epoxy resin mixed with silica fiber as in Embodiment 2 using the

integrated transfer and injection molding machine shown in Fig. 4.

In the injection molding as the second stage, the injection molding is made to form the three-dimensional conductive circuit module having injection molded plate of 2 mm thick as shown in Fig. 7.

The module having the photosensor soldered is subjected to a reliability test given in Table 1. After the test, it is guaranteed that it has no problem. In the reliability test, the module which has no deterioration in its drive performance is accepted.

Table 1

ITEM	TEST CONDITION	RESULT
Moisture resistance	80 °C, 95% RH, 1,000 hours, 5 V, 8 to 30 mA, continuous live	Accepted
Thermal shock test	125 °C, 30 min to and fro -55 °C, 30 min, 300 cycles	Accepted
Vibration resistance	3 G, 2 hours, in the directions of up and down, side to side, and back and forth, 10 to 50 Hz, continuous live	Accepted
Heat resistance for soldering	260 ± 5 °C, 5 sec As per JIS C 5012	Accepted
Mixed gas resistance	H ₂ S, NO ₂ , SO ₂ gas atmosphere of approx. 60 ppm concentration in air, 48 hours	Accepted

As a result, the present invention can dissolve a problem that number of component parts is too much, which leads to low productivity. In other words, it accomplish increase of economic efficiency due to simplified wiring and improved productivity.

With invention of the three-dimensional conductive circuit structure integrated in resin that can transmit the optical signals, electric signals, and electric power, the present invention provides great economic effects, including reduction of number of component parts, reduction of assembling steps, and improvement of productivity. In addition, the present invention accomplish the high performance and the miniaturization of such an electronic and electric device due to the increases of space factor, reliability, and design freedom.

It is to be understood that the form of the invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred embodiment. Various changes may be made in the shape, size and arrangement of parts. For example, equivalent elements may be substituted for those illustrated and described herein, parts may be reversed, and certain features of the invention may be utilized independently of the use of other features, all without departing from the spirit of scope of the invention as defined in the subjoined claims.

While the principles of the invention have been described above in connection with specific embodiments, and particular modifications thereof, it is to be clearly understood that this description is made only by way of example and not as a limitation on the scope of invention.

Claims

1. A circuit structure of unitary configuration comprising a conductive circuit module having a two-dimensionally or three-dimensionally shaped electric and/or optical transmission medium or media (1, 8, 21, 22, 23, 41) insert-molded individually or together in a plastics (4', 5).

2. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the electric and/or optical transmission medium or media is at least one of an optical signal transmission medium (22), an electric signal transmission medium (1, 8, 21, 41), and an electric power transmission medium (23).

3. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 2, wherein the electric and/or optical transmission media are the optical signal transmission medium (22), the electric signal transmission medium (1, 8, 21, 41), and the electric power transmission medium (23).

4. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 2, wherein the electric and/or optical transmission media are the electric signal transmission medium (1, 8, 21, 41), and the electric power transmission medium (23).

5. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 2, wherein a connection terminal (6') is provided for an

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external electronic component part (9, 9', 43).

6. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 2, wherein at least two pieces of the conductive circuit module (6), having the individual or the combination of at least two of an electric signal circuit, an optical signal circuit, and an electric power transmission circuit molded in plastics to a unitary structure are connected
5 with each other through connection terminal (6').

7. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 2, wherein the conductive circuit module (6) forms a housing (7, 24) for electronic and electric component parts.

8. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 2, wherein the optical signal transmission medium comprises an optical fiber (22), the electric signal transmission medium comprises an electric wire or a lead frame (1,
10 21, 41) of thin metal plate, and the electric power transmission medium comprises an electric power wire or a lead frame (23) of thick metal plate.

9. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 2, wherein external electronic component parts (9, 9', 43) are connected by pressure bonding, soldering, and/or fitting.

10. A circuit structure as set forth in Claim 2, wherein a function of said circuit structure is integrated
15 with a function of a housing in a way that said circuit structure forms at least a part of a housing for electronic and electric devices and parts and is connected through a connection terminal (6') to at least one of another conductive circuits, printed circuit board, and flexible printed circuit boards to make the circuits unitary together.

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FIG. 1a

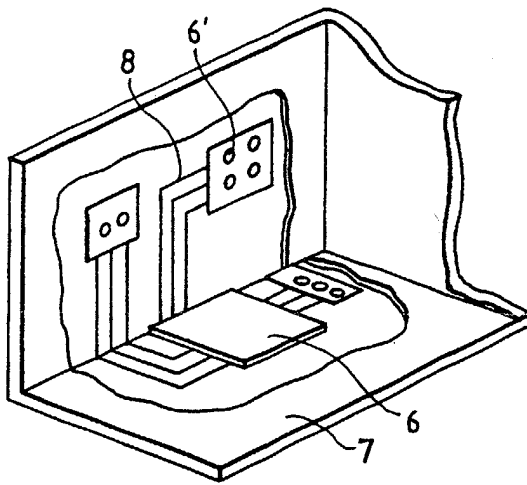


FIG. 1b

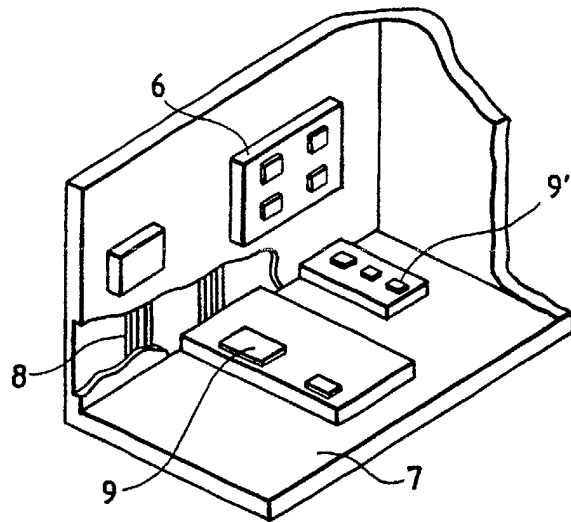


FIG. 2a

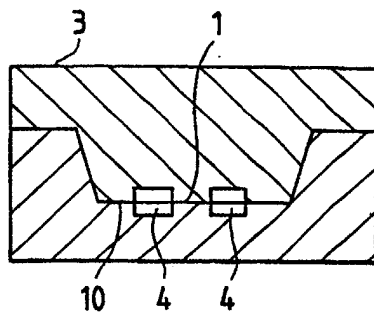


FIG. 2b

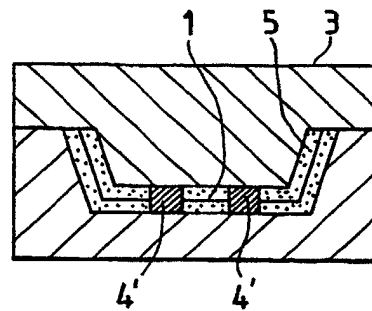


FIG. 3

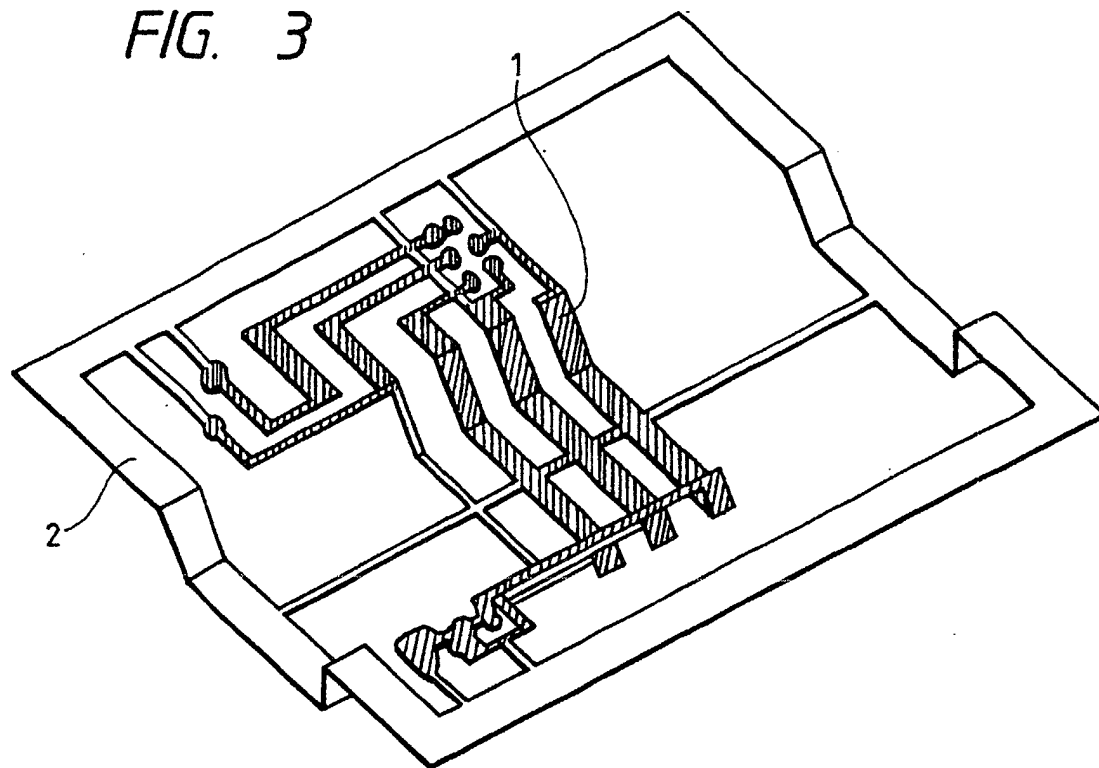


FIG. 4

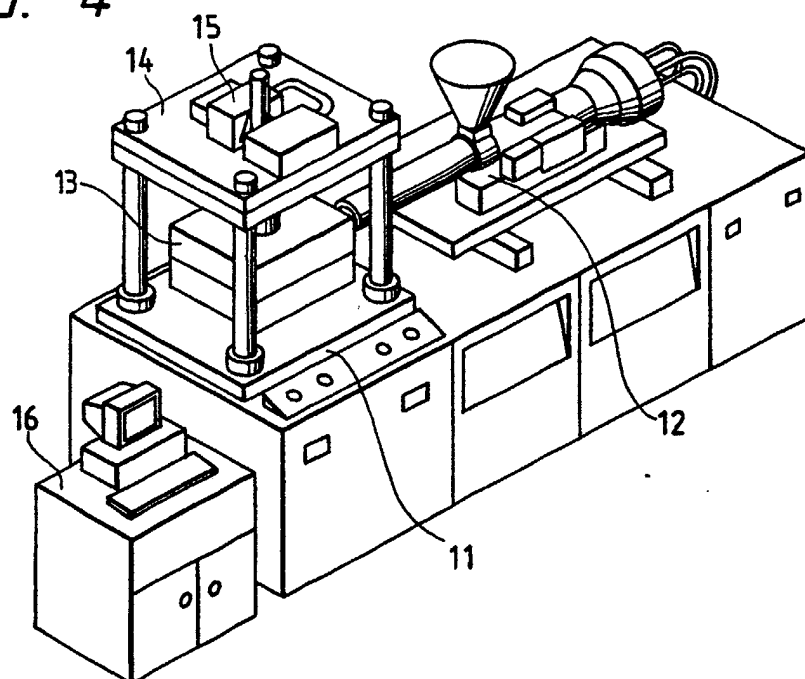


FIG. 5

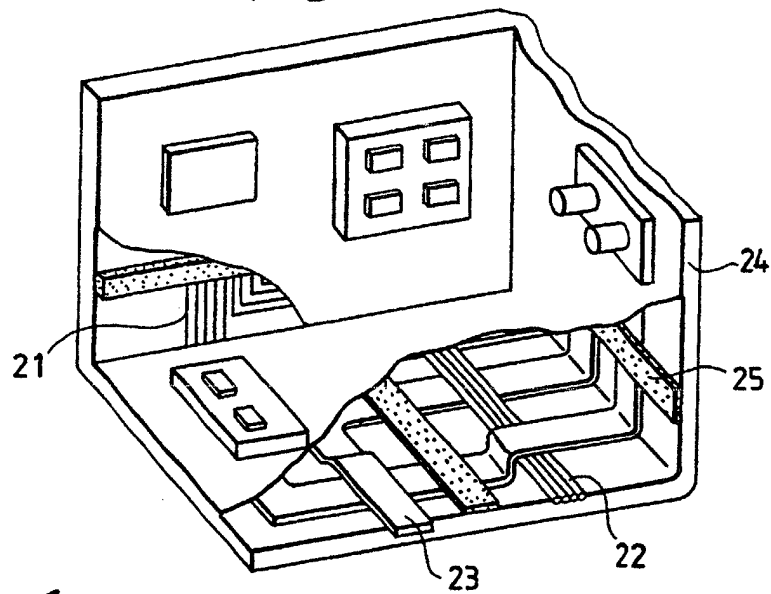


FIG. 6
PRIOR ART

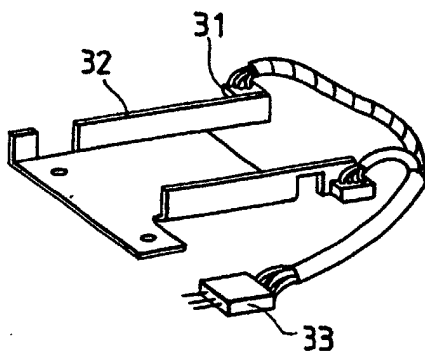


FIG. 7

